

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

GEORGE REID, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,

For the Year 1920.

STAFFORD:

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Staffordshire County Council.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Preliminary Note.

In presenting this, my thirty-second annual report, I desire to express my great regret that it will be my last. On health grounds I have been compelled to resign my appointment and thus cease to take an active part in the administrative public health work of the County, the initiation and early development of which I had to undertake, being the first County Medical Officer of Health to be appointed in the country. While regretting my retirement from active administrative work, I am glad to know that, through the action of the County Council in retaining my services in a consultative capacity, I shall not be completely cut off from participation in future public health developments. Needless to say, when my services are sought for in this capacity, I shall only be too glad to render any help I can, and it is satisfactory to me to feel that, while I am physically no longer able to conduct the daily routine public health work of the County, which has developed so immensely in recent years, I am still capable of undertaking the less onerous service.

I again regret that I was unable to complete this report in time for presentation at the November meeting of the County Council following the year to which it relates—as I always found it possible to do before the war—but this was unavoidable because some of the reports of the local medical officers of health for 1920 did not reach me until about the end of the following year. The Minister of Health has recently modified his requirements by reducing the scope of the report, and it should be possible, in future, for the local medical officers of health to present their reports within the time specified,

namely, not later than the middle of April. It is only fair to state that the local medical officer of health is not always responsible for the delay, as I sometimes find that, while he has completed his report in good time, it is held back through dilatoriness on the part of those whose duty it is to see that it is printed.

Again, for reasons of which the County Council are aware, I have refrained from including in this report a summary of the general matters dealt with in the local reports; such summary has been prepared, however, for office use and future action if need be.

In addition to publishing the usual statistics, I also introduce a short summary of the work carried on by the Public Health and Maternity and Infant Welfare Committees for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1921, together with special summary tables dealing with the more important statistical figures.

GEO. REID,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Stafford,

February, 1922.

Summary of the Year's Work.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR HEALTH VISITING.

The County health visiting scheme, embracing a joint area in which the local authorities had not previously established schemes, has been carried on most successfully as will be seen from the table of work done which is introduced as an appendix to this report, set out on lines required by the Ministry of Health.

With regard to the extended scheme of maternity and child welfare work and school clinics, very satisfactory progress has been made since the date of my previous report. In my last report I called attention to the initiation of the extended scheme as regards clinics and welfare centres, and referred to two which had been established, namely, Willenhall and Sedgley. Since that date, however, twelve additional centres have been established, each in charge of an assistant school medical inspector, namely, at Audley, Talke (Audley Urban District), Biddulph, Brownhills, Heath Town, Kidsgrove, Hamstead (Perry Barr U.D.), Short Heath, Tamworth, Wednesfield, Aldridge, and Pelsall (Walsall R.D.). This makes 14 centres, in all, which have been established up to the period covered by this summary, namely, June 30th, 1921. Since that date, however, three other centres have been established, namely, at Lichfield, Quarry Bank, and Rugeley, making, in all, 17 actually in operation at the present time. As the Council are aware, this work is carried on in co-operation with the County Education Committee, the scheme in the first instance having been approved for a period of 12 months which expired on March 31st, 1921, but which has since been renewed until 31st March, 1922. It is impossible to speak too highly of the efficiency of the work done, and the success which has attended it more than justifies the policy of co-operation between the two Committees.

Unfortunately, the arrangement made with the Stafford Corporation by which, in return for coming under the County Health Visiting Scheme, two contributions—one of £180 from the Education Committee, and another of £75 from the County Council—were made, has terminated through the action of the Corporation. An effort was made to re-establish the scheme and, as the outcome, a joint deputation of the Stafford Corporation and the County Council interviewed the Ministry of Health on the matter when a very satisfactory understanding was arrived at. Subsequently, however, the proposal on being brought before the Corporation for confirmation was thrown out, with the result that Stafford will not, after all, be included in the County Health Visiting area and the Corporation will lose a contribution of £255 per annum towards the salary of the Medical Officer of Health.

In consequence of an Order of the Ministry of Health rescinding their Order of 1919 as from April 14th, 1921, the scheme which had been in operation in the County for supplying expectant and nursing mothers and infants with milk in necessitous cases was terminated on May 10th, 1921. The Committee felt justified in recommending the Council to take this course having regard to the experience they had had of the working of the scheme, which showed unaccountable differences in the degree to which it had been taken advantage of in different districts. The variation in policy in this respect resulted in large quantities of milk being distributed in areas in which the need for help in this direction appeared to be far less than other areas where only a small quantity of milk, or none at all, was being distributed.

During the year the Committee have extended their work by making provision for the orthopædic treatment of infants and school children by coming to an arrangement with two institutions, namely, the Longfields Cripples' Home, Stoke-on-Trent, and the Birmingham Orthopædic Hospital. Considerable advantage has been taken of this arrangement with the most valuable results, and this is a branch of the work which should be extended to its utmost limit. This surgical

treatment is instrumental in correcting deformities which, if neglected, would be permanent, and thus the population of cripples is reduced and the number of efficient workers increased.

The wisdom of the Committee in purchasing the infant welfare travelling exhibition has been further proved by the use which has been made of it during the year under review. The exhibition was shown in Audley, Biddulph, Kidsgrove, Tamworth and Uttoxeter, and at each place the attendance was very satisfactory.

As the Council are aware, the policy hitherto adopted is to utilize the services of district nurses where possible for carrying on the health visiting and welfare work in the less populous areas, although it is realised that the work is more efficiently done in urban communities by whole-time officers. Until the year under review, the work in the Urban District of Quarry Bank was conducted by part-time officers in accordance with this policy, but, owing partly to pressure from the Ministry of Health to establish a welfare centre in this urban area and partly to the growth of the nursing and midwifery service in the district, it was determined to appoint a whole-time health visitor for that area. The change of system, accordingly, came into operation on June 1st, 1921.

Under the auspices of the Wolverhampton Corporation, a course of health lectures was given for the benefit of health visitors and advantage was taken of this provision by an arrangement made by the Committee for the attendance of health visitors within the county health visiting area in the south, the cost of the lectures and travelling expenses being defrayed by the County Council. No matter what the training of a health visitor may be, her education can never be said to be complete, and it is always well to take advantage of any educational movement, conducted on approved lines, which assists the workers to maintain and improve their standard.

As a complement to the health visiting scheme, but applicable to the Administrative County as a whole, the scheme for supplementing the midwifery service has been

considerably extended, partly through the agency of the County Nursing Association, and by subsidising or training additional midwives.

In this connection I may mention that 24 women have been sent for training as midwives, eight subsidies have been granted to practising midwives in areas where the work was inadequate to enable them to maintain themselves, while four new local nursing associations have been formed through the County Nursing Association.

Of the existing associations employing nurse midwives, four have received subsidies from the County Council during the year.

In this connection mention must be made of an arrangement arrived at with the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home, Wolverhampton, by which, in return for a payment of 40s. per week per patient, for six weeks, prospective unmarried mothers are received into the Home for their confinements. This has proved of great value, especially as the duration of residence in the home does not come to an end at the termination of the six weeks, but in the majority of cases the mothers remain with the children in the home for six months, thus securing that the child shall receive proper attention during the critical early months of its existence. The cost involved in the extended period is chiefly defrayed from philanthropic sources.

As regards the recovery of fees for medical attendance under the Midwives Act, 1918, the appointment of a collector has proved a success and the Council have accordingly renewed his appointment until 31st March, 1922. For his guidance the following scale has been fixed governing the recovery or remission of the fees :—

- (i) Where the net weekly income of the family after deducting 5s. for each child under 14 years of age does not exceed 40s., the County Council shall not claim repayment of the medical practitioner's fee.
- (ii) Where the net weekly income of the family, calculated as above, is over 40s. but does not exceed 60s., the County Council shall claim repayment of one-half of such fee.

- (iii) Where the net weekly income of the family, calculated as above, exceeds 6os., the repayment of the whole of such fee shall be claimed.
- (iv) In ascertaining the weekly income of the family, the average earnings of the four weeks preceding the birth shall be taken.

The routine work under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts has proceeded on former lines, the work of inspecting sewage disposal works having gone on systematically. The County Rivers Inspector pays surprise visits to the various sewage disposal works, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that his visits continue to be appreciated rather than resented.

It was of course impossible during the war to be very critical with regard to the management of the various sewage disposal works, and I regret to say that some have deteriorated and have not yet been restored to efficient working. For some time to come, for financial reasons, we shall have to be satisfied with a lower standard than hitherto in the case of existing works, and it will not be possible to push Authorities into material expenditure in the way of supplementing existing plants or providing new ones.

At the same time, it would, in many cases, be false economy not to urge authorities to incur such expenditure as would restore their works to their original state of efficiency, and it may often be found necessary to incur further capital outlay in extending works which have outgrown their capabilities.

Complaints are coming in from various quarters regarding the state of the streams, and actions have been brought against authorities by private individuals for consequent injury to cattle.

The Committee have also resumed their activities and special enquiries have been made into the condition of the River Stour and the Tean Brook, which resulted in representations being made to the authorities interested. The outcome of this action in the former case was satisfactory,

as it resulted in the removal from the stream of practically crude sewage from a population of about 12,000, but in the latter case nothing has yet resulted.

For some time, as the Council are aware, the question of the pollution of the Hockley Brook at Uttoxeter from waste from two dairies has been the subject of negotiations with the District Council, which resulted in a local enquiry being held by the Ministry of Health, the outcome of which was that the District Council were urged to come to an arrangement with the respective manufacturers to allow of their wastes being discharged into the sewers. This proceeding the County Council had previously urged and it is to be regretted that the District Council, notwithstanding pressure from the County Council and from the Ministry of Health, have determined not to fall in with this suggestion. The result is that the pollution continues, and it is difficult to see how it can be remedied unless the local authority change their attitude and afford facilities for the dairy companies to connect with the sewers. The District Council gives, as a reason for not complying with the suggestion, the risk which the introduction of the wastes in question would involve as regards possible injury to their sewage disposal plant, but neither the County Council nor the Ministry are of opinion that there is any ground for such fear.

During the year under review, among other matters, special reports have been presented with reference to the sewerage and water supply of Gnosall Heath in Gnosall Rural District, and the sanitation of Knighton village in Blore Heath Rural District.

Apart from these, no reports have been presented upon the systematic work carried on by the sanitary staff, one's attention having been confined merely to reporting circumstances as they arose in order that they might be dealt with by the Committee from time to time. In addition to this a considerable amount of time was spent by the staff in acquiring detailed information regarding the sanitary conditions of various areas which were involved, or were likely to be involved, in the question of the extensions of County Boroughs and other urban areas.

As regards the treatment of venereal diseases, in addition to the two successful clinics established at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and the Wolverhampton General Hospital, and a subsidiary clinic at Lichfield, an additional clinic was established at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, which was opened on February 23rd, 1921. On the other hand, the subsidiary clinic which had been established at Tamworth was closed on April 30th, 1921, because of the bad attendance at that clinic and its near proximity to the Lichfield clinic which had proved a success. As was anticipated, the closure of the Tamworth clinic led to an increase of patients attending the Lichfield clinic and thereby justified the economy which the giving up of the Tamworth clinic brought about.

Negotiations were in progress for establishing a clinic at the Stafford General Infirmary, and a subsidiary clinic at Leek, but ultimately both proposals were abandoned, partly for reasons of economy and partly, in the case of Leek, from a doubt having arisen as to whether, having regard to the facilities for attending the Stoke clinic, the attendance at Leek would justify the provision of a clinic there.

In July, 1920, Captain Wright, who hitherto was the County Venereal Diseases Officer, resigned his appointment, and until a successor could be appointed Dr. Mitchell, the medical officer in charge of the Wolverhampton clinic, was appointed to carry on the bacteriological work of the clinic. This arrangement existed for several months, until Dr. Menton, the present clinical officer and bacteriologist, took up his duties on 1st December, 1920.

The medical practitioners throughout the County have greatly helped in the working of the scheme by their co-operation. This may be shown by the increased amount of work carried on at the instigation of these practitioners in the County Venereal Diseases laboratory. Further, I may mention that the Ministry of Health have approved a list of 20 practitioners as being qualified to administer Salvarsan substitutes and they are, therefore, receiving a free supply.

The following figures will give some idea as to the extent

to which the population have availed themselves of treatment provided :—

STAFFORDSHIRE CASES TREATED FOR VENEREAL DISEASES
DURING YEAR 1920.

Clinic		Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa	Non-Venereal	Total	Attendances
Wolverhampton	..	143	5	114	76	338	5955
Dudley	..	45	1	35	26	107	1206
Birmingham Women's Hospital	..	2	—	2	1	5	53
Birmingham General Hospital	..	30	—	33	30	93	756
Walsall	..	31	—	26	22	79	790
Lichfield	..	36	—	14	8	58	746
Tamworth	..	28	—	4	12	44	180
Stoke	..	107	3	56	23	189	1860
<hr/>							
Totals	..	422	9	284	198	913	11546

In a previous report I referred to the opening of the Home for the treatment of venereal diseases among women at Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, under the Church Diocesan Mission. This Home has continued its good work and has proved to be most useful. It has provided for a class of case for which it would have been difficult to make provision otherwise.

As regards propaganda work, the County Executive Committee, under the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, have, with the assistance of a contribution of £500 from the County Council, been able to organise a further series of lectures in different parts of the County, and local sub-committees have been established, in co-operation with the County Executive Committee, in most of the areas where there are large artisan populations.

For the present, the work of the County Executive Committee has been suspended, as it was thought that enough had been done in the direction of propaganda work for the time being.

The arrangement made by the Council for gratuitous bacteriological examinations at the Birmingham University in suspected cases of diphtheria, enteric fever, and tuberculosis, as well as other infectious diseases such as cerebro-spinal fever and malaria, continues to be appreciated and taken advantage of as will be seen from the following figures:—

		DIPHTHERIA.				TUBERCLE.				ENTERIC FEVER.			
		Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Commencement of Scheme, Oct. 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899		110	101	1	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900		196	180	2	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ From Jan., 1900, to June 30, 1900... From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901		350	350	30	730	30	70	...	100	36	36	2	74
" " 1901, " " 1902		190	367	14	571	25	67	...	92	26	32	3	61
" " 1902, " " 1903		247	421	...	668	45	77	...	122	8	41	...	49
" " 1903, " " 1904		183	324	...	507	41	107	...	148	3	34	4	41
" " 1904, " " 1905		231	494	22	747	36	100	...	136	8	24	...	32
" " 1905, " " 1906		271	469	15	755	56	103	...	159	13	34	4	51
a " 1906, " " 1907		714	771	...	1485	82	120	...	202	18	45	...	63
b " 1907, " " 1908		660	943	...	1603	47	103	...	150	5	33	1	39
" " 1908, " " 1909		333	637	...	970	48	155	...	203	15	132	3	150
" " 1909, " " 1910		350	904	1	1255	62	187	...	249	11	57	1	69
c " 1910, " " 1911		442	1518	1	1961	55	196	1	252	13	69	3	85
d " 1911, " " 1912		311	1035	...	1346	13	253	...	266	11	202	4	217
" " 1912, " " 1913		175	549	...	724	109	424	...	533	10	35	...	45
i " 1913, " " 1914		449	1249	...	g1698	102	536	...	638	4	51	...	55
j " 1914, " " 1915		471	1218	...	h1689	110	410	...	520	21	52	...	73
l " 1915, " " 1916		297	774	...	k1071	87	343	...	430	11	30	1	42
n " 1916, " " 1917		352	810	...	m1162	119	422	...	541	10	32	1	43
p " 1917, " " 1918		426	1000	...	o1426	124	639	...	763	6	24	1	31
s " 1918, " " 1919		195	602	...	q797	123	702	...	825	2	23	2	27
u " 1919, " " 1920		...	...	...	r2656	...	...	...	1106	...	...	...	25
Totals from commencement of Scheme to Dec. 31st, 1920 .....		...	...	...	25950	...	...	...	7846	...	...	...	1308

a Seven special examinations of Cerebro-Spinal fluid for Meningococcus.

b From this year onwards, excluding Smethwick, now a County Borough.

c Excluding five Pottery Towns which, with Hanley, now constitute the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

d Handsworth added to Birmingham C.B., November 9, 1911.

e Including 224 "Contacts."

f Including 109 Special Blood Examinations from Cheddleton Asylum.

g Including 185 "Contacts."

h Including 117 "Contacts."

i Twelve Special Examinations of Cerebro-Spinal fluid and swabs for Meningococcus.

j Thirty-two ditto ditto ditto

k Including 106 "Contacts."

l Thirty-one Special Examinations of Cerebro-Spinal fluid and swabs for Meningococcus.

m Including 75 "Contacts."

n Forty-eight Special Examinations of Cerebro-Spinal fluid and swabs for Meningococcus.

o Including 159 "Contacts."

p Forty-seven Special Examinations (34 swabs, 12 C.S.F. for Meningococcus, and one faeces and blood agglutination).

q Including one "Contact."

r Including 411 "Contacts."

s 336 blood against B. typh, and A. and B. para-typh. Nine C.S.F. and 3 swabs for Meningococcus, and 8 special examinations.

t Including 300 "Contacts."

u Two Special Examinations for C.F.S., one for Poliomyelitis and one for Meningococcus.

With reference to the administration of the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, the Council have already been informed as to the progress of the work in the three divisions of the County, but the following statement, which I have compiled from official returns and from information supplied by the Inspectors, will indicate the present position of the County as regards the number of midwives on the Register, and the number who have notified their intention to practise, as well as other details.

The number of certificated midwives on the Roll is 753, of whom 297 have notified their intention to practise, 181 being trained midwives. In addition to these, 66 midwives residing in County Boroughs and adjoining counties have also notified their intention to practise within the Administrative County.

The ages of midwives who were practising in the Administrative County in the six years 1915—1920 are indicated in groups in the following table:—

YEAR.	25 to 45			45 to 65			65 and upwards			Totals.		
	North	Central	South	North	Central	South	North	Central	South	North	Central	South
1915 ..	48	..	53	77	..	79	32	..	32	157	..	164
1916 ..	37	..	66	74	..	66	33	..	39	144	..	171
1917 ..	37	..	59	75	..	59	34	..	33	146	..	151
1918 ..	38	..	58	72	..	52	35	..	38	145	..	148
1919 ..	30	31	40	46	43	24	26	27	21	102	101	85
1920 ..	50	50	61	36	20	22	19	24	15	105	94	98

As regards the number of cases attended by midwives during 1920 in the three areas respectively, the figures are as follows:—

	No. of Midwives.	Births attended.	Total Births.	Percentage attended by Midwives.	Mean number of cases attended per Midwife.
North ..	105	3309	5053	65·4	31·5
Central ..	94	3410	5300	64·3	36·2
South ..	98	7051	9763	72·2	71·9

The total number of cases attended by midwives only in the Administrative County during 1920 was 13,770, the total number of Births registered being 20,116. It thus appears that midwives attended 68 per cent. of the total births in the County, the percentage for the previous year being 70.

In compliance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board 2,054 notifications have been received from certified midwives.

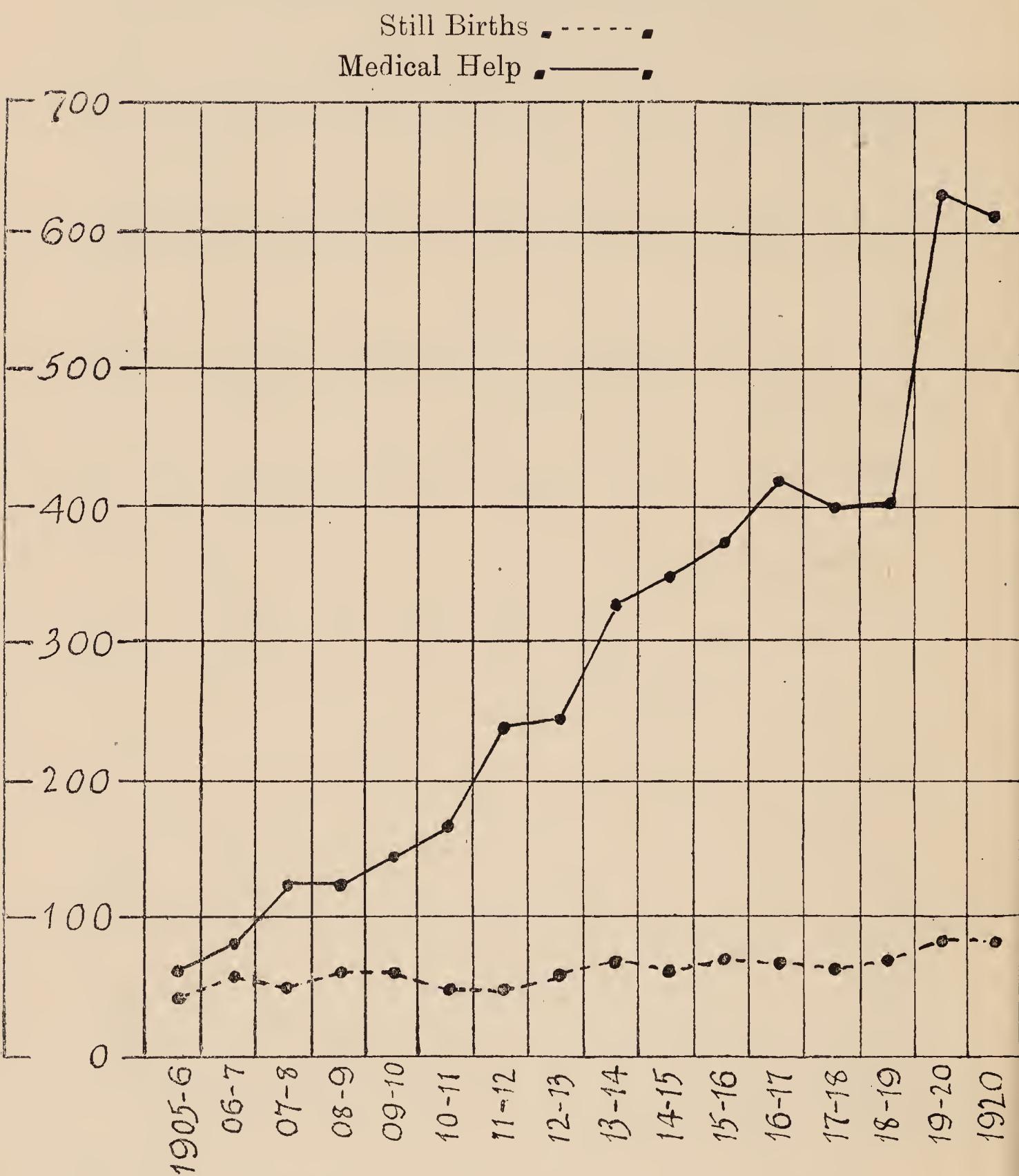
The following figures show the number and nature of the notifications received during the past 15 years:—

	Mean for 5 years			
	1905-6 to 1909-10	1910-11 to 1914-15	1915-16 to 1919-20	1920
Sending for medical help	547	979	1335	1769
Still Births ..	285	217	217	242
Death of Mother.	3·4	2·8	2·8	2
Death of Child ..	37	35	35	41

These figures are all the more satisfactory in view of the fact that in 1907 Smethwick was constituted a County Borough, thus removing 40 certified midwives from the number under the control of the Local Supervising Authority of the County, and also because of the transference of 73 midwives to the Local Supervising Authority of the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, constituted in 1910, and the inclusion of Handsworth in the County Borough of Birmingham in November, 1911.

The significance of these figures becomes more apparent when represented in diagrammatic form showing the relative proportion of medical help and still birth forms per 100 midwives in each year:—

NOTIFICATIONS PER 100 MIDWIVES.



It will thus be seen that while the notifications of still births were pretty constant, never exceeding 100 per 100 midwives, the corresponding figures of sending for medical help steadily progressed from 63 in 1905-6 to 637 in 1919-20 and only fell slightly to 618 during the year under review.

To some extent the increase during the past eight years

in the medical help cases may be accounted for by the Treasury maternity grant.

In all probability the extraordinary increase during the past two years is largely explained by the fact that the County Council have been made responsible for the payment of fees in the case of medical assistance being sent for by the mid-wife in emergency cases.

The following figures show the causes which occasioned the sending for medical help :—

Causes of sending for medical aid.	Northern District.	Central Distict.	South'rn District.	Total.
PREGNANCY :				
Abortion	23	10	10	43
Threatened abortion	19	5	4	28
Puffiness of face and hands	4	1	—	5
Premature birth	5	11	2	18
Fainting	—	—	1	1
Varicose veins	1	—	2	3
Fits	1	—	2	3
Vaginal discharge	—	—	1	1
Unsatisfactory condition	5	5	6	16
Excessive sickness	1	—	5	6
Loss of blood	1	2	6	9
History of previous still-births and abortions	—	1	5	6
Sore of genitals	2	—	3	5
Odema of legs	—	1	1	2
	62	36	48	146
LABOUR :				
Abnormal presentation	38	25	54	117
Unable to recognise ditto	—	—	—	—
Delayed or difficult	131	112	155	398
Placenta prævia	3	2	4	9
Hæmorrhage ante	12	9	15	36
Ditto post	7	16	16	39
Eclampsia	2	2	2	6
Prolapse of cord	7	1	9	17
	200	167	255	622
Carried forward ..				

Causes of sending for medical aid.	Northern District.	Central District.	South'rn District.	Total.
Brought forward ..	200	167	255	622
Lacerated perinæum	84	82	139	305
Retained placenta and membranes ..	21	21	27	69
Unsatisfactory condition	3	18	2	23
Cough	3	—	—	3
Inertia	7	36	14	57
Contracted pelvis	1	3	10	14
Purulent discharge	—	—	3	3
	319	327	450	1096
LYING-IN:				
High temperature	29	16	33	78
Inflamed and painful leg	4	7	1	12
Convulsions	—	—	3	3
Unsatisfactory condition	14	4	20	38
Offensive lochia	2	—	2	4
Unusual swelling of breasts	—	—	4	4
Abdominal swelling and tenderness	3	—	2	5
	52	27	65	144
CHILD:				
Deformities	10	4	7	21
Convulsions	5	3	7	15
Inflamed and discharging eyes	45	30	23	98
Feebleness and prematurity	45	38	104	187
Unsatisfactory condition	9	11	6	26
Rash	2	3	2	7
Pemphigus	—	—	2	2
Spina Bifida	3	—	6	9
Hare lip and cleft palate	3	1	4	8
Club foot	2	—	3	5
Spinal paralysis	—	—	1	1
Whooping cough	—	—	2	2
Paralysis of throat	—	1	—	1
Triplets	1	—	—	1
	125	91	167	383
Grand Total	558	481	730	1769

Unless reliable information is otherwise forthcoming, it is the routine practice to specially inquire into the circumstances attending all still-births reported by midwives. Also, in special circumstances, inquiries are made into cases where medical help is sent for as well as when deaths of mothers or infants are reported, and it is the invariable practice, when cases of puerperal fever attended by a midwife only in the first instance are reported, to specially inquire into the circumstances. In the following table figures are given showing the number of ordinary visits paid by the Midwife Inspectors as well as special visits, the outcome of notifications received :—

VISITS OF INSPECTORS, NOTIFICATIONS, INQUIRIES, &c., DURING THE YEAR 1920.

District.	No. on List.	Trained.	Un-trained.	Visits.		Interviews.		Notifications.		Inquiries.	
				Deaths.	Still Births.	Infant Mortality.	Medical Assistance.	Infant Mortality.	Medical Assistance.	Infant Mortality.	Medical Assistance.
North ...	97	60	37	419	356	558	45	81	1	6	12
Central	103	66	37	363	324	481	30	61	...	20	9
South ...	86	55	31	360	353	730	23	100	1	15	3
Totals...	286	181	105	1142	1033	1769	98	242	2	41	35
Mean No. of Midwives, 1920.											
Artificial Feeding.											
North ...	16	11	4	4	8	6	31	65	49	1	2
Central	4	15	7	7	7	7	...	30	28	...	6
South ...	2	4	1	1	14	8	1	40	63	1	14
Totals...	22	30	12	22	23	140	2	135	81	131	27

As regards ophthalmia cases, the following figures indicate the degree of severity of the cases reported during the past four years, all of which were enquired into by the midwife inspectors :—

	Enquiries.				Slight cases.				Severe cases.			
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920
Southern district	42	22	22	23	25	11	12	14	17	11	10	9
Northern district	27	20	34	45	14	10	24	32	13	10	10	13
Central district	..	14	29	30	..	9	24	23	..	5	5	7
Totals ..	69	56	85	98	39	30	60	69	30	26	25	29

Apart from initial enquiries, special visits are paid in order to ascertain the conditions as regards the sight of each infant on the termination of the treatment.

As regards the slight cases this year, complete recovery took place in every case. Of the 29 severe cases, 16 recovered without damage to sight, six died from other causes, while of the remaining seven cases five only suffered slight damage while two lost the sight of both eyes. With reference to the total cases, irrespective of severity, a clear history of venereal disease was established in 15 cases.

As regards the serious cases among the survivors during the past four years, 95 in number, only four suffered permanent damage, one having lost the sight of one eye and the remaining three of both eyes.

In addition to the routine enquiries, 25 reported irregularities were specially investigated. Of these, eight were dealt with by letters of caution from the County Medical Officer of Health; two midwives were censured by the Local Supervising Authority; one midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board; five midwives voluntarily surrendered their certificates; and in nine cases circumstances did not warrant any action being taken. As regards the midwife reported to the Central Midwives' Board, her name was removed from the Roll and her certificate cancelled.

Since the Act came into operation, the names of 104 midwives have been removed from the Roll as the result of action taken by the Local Supervising Authority.

If would appear that the policy of the Local Supervising Authority in prosecuting women who, although uncertificated, have practised as midwives, has had the desired effect, for, during the year under review, proceedings had to be taken in one case only, which resulted in a conviction and fine.

During the year six midwives have died.

In the following table particulars as regards equipment, etc., of certificated midwives are set forth :—

PARTICULARS AS TO EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY OF MIDWIVES VISITED.

District	Requirements.			No. reasonably clean as to		No. who can—			General Efficiency.
	Bags Equipped		Case Books and Forms.			Read Thermometer.	Read and write.	Pass Catheter.	
	Fully.	Partially.	Person.	Home.					
North ...	95	2	97	93	95	90	91	67	89
Central .	95	8	101	102	103	102	96	76	97
South ...	62	24	86	86	86	84	76	55	72
Totals ...	252	34	284	281	284	276	263	198	258

As regards the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the administration of the Acts in this County by the Public Health Committee of the County Council is highly efficient.

The County is divided into two areas under the charge of two Senior Inspectors, who have under them assistants, and who also have the power of appointing further temporary assistants as occasion requires. The work under the Weights and Measures Act is also under the same administration and staff.

As regards the number of samples collected, this County compares favourably, I think, with other counties. In the following table I have set forth the samples which were analysed during the year 1920, together with the results :—

	No. of Samples Submitted.	No. Genuine.	No. Adulterated.	Cautions	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Almonds (Ground)	1	1	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot ..	10	10	..	..	..	..
Butter ..	90	89	1	..	1	1
Camphorated Oil ..	9	9	..	..	..	..
Cayenne Pepper ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cheese ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon (Ground)	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	52	51	<i>a</i> 1	1	..	..
Corn Flour ..	8	5	<i>b</i> 3	1	..	..
Cream ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cream (Preserved)	2	2	..	..	..	..
Dripping ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Flour (Self-raising)	36	36	..	..	..	..
Ginger (Ground) ..	29	29	..	..	..	..
Glycerine ..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Lard ..	120	120	..	..	..	..
Mase (Ground) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Margarine ..	18	18	..	1	<i>c</i> 5	4
Milk ..	1483	1343	140	76	<i>d</i> 81	57
Milk (Skim) ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Mustard ..	13	13	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal ..	20	20	..	..	..	..
Pearl Barley ..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Pepper ..	78	78	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	35	35	..	..	..	..
Rice (Ground) ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Sweet Nitre ..	1	..	<i>a</i> 1	..	..	..
Tea ..	7	7	..	..	..	..
Vinegar ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vinegar (Malt) ..	19	19	..	..	<i>e</i> 1	1
Totals ..	2059	1913	146	79	88	63

a Unofficial.*b* In two cases protected by label.*c* Exposed for sale unlabelled or delivered in unmarked wrapper.*d* One case withdrawn.*e* Giving false warranty.

Summary of Statistics.**AREA AND POPULATION.**

No alterations have to be recorded either in the area of the Administrative County or of the constituent districts during the year.

The populations of the various districts used in calculating the birth and death-rates have again been supplied to me by the Registrar General, who points out that in 1920 demobilization had reached a stage at which it is felt that the distinction between "birth-rate populations" and "death-rate populations," made during the period when a large part of the male population was under arms might, in general, be discontinued. With the exception of one district therefore, namely, Lichfield rural, a single population is shown, and this is applicable to both births and deaths.

In the following table, the census population of the Administrative County for 1911, and the estimated population to the middle of 1920, are set forth :—

	Census, 1911.	Estimated Population to middle of 1920.
Urban	464,647	491,422
Rural	205,721	*210,132
Total.....	670,368	701,554

* The estimated population for the birth-rate in the rural districts is 212,253.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the Administrative County numbered 20,116 compared with 15,101 the previous year, the number in the urban districts being 14,567, and in the rural districts 5,549, compared with 10,962 and 4,139 respectively.

The mean birth-rates in the whole Administrative County and in the urban and rural districts respectively for six quinquennial periods and for the past two years are

shown in the following table, in which corresponding rates in England and Wales are included :—

DISTRICTS.	BIRTH-RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION.							
	5 Years 1889-1893.	5 Years 1894-1898.	5 Years 1899-1903.	5 Years 1904-1908.	5 Years 1909-1913.	5 years 1914-1918	1919	1920
Staffordshire	Combined Urban & Rural..	33·6	33·2	32·5	30·3	27·8	24·0	21·5 28·6
	Urban.....	35·5	34·7	33·6	31·5	29·2	25·0	22·2 29·6
	Rural	30·2	30·5	30·2	27·0	24·4	21·6	19·6 26·1
England and Wales	30·8	29·7	28·7	26·9	24·5	20·4	18·5	25·4
Large Towns in England.	31·5	30·7	29·7	27·8	25·2	*20·9	19·0	26·2

* 4 years.

It will be noticed that the proportionate increase in Staffordshire corresponds with that throughout the country.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 8,710, the number in the urban districts being 6,242, and in the rural districts 2,468.

In the following table comparative rates for six quinquennial periods and for the past two years are given, together with corresponding figures for the country as a whole, and for large and small towns throughout England :—

	DEATH-RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION.							
	5 Years 1889-1893.	5 Years 1894-1898.	5 Years 1899-1903.	5 Years 1904-1908.	5 Years 1909-1913.	5 Years 1914-1918	1919	1920
Staffordshire	Combined Urban & Rural.	18·1	16·9	16·1	14·6	14·1	15·0	14·0 12·4
	Urban.....	18·9	17·5	16·6	15·1	14·7	15·5	14·3 12·7
	Rural	16·8	15·7	15·1	13·4	12·7	13·8	13·3 11·7
England and Wales	19·1	17·4	16·9	15·3	13·9	15·2	13·8	12·4
Large Towns.....	21·0	19·0	18·2	15·8	14·3	15·5	13·8	12·5
Smaller Towns....	17·6	15·9	15·7	14·9	13·6	14·1	12·6	11·3

It will be noticed that the steady decline in the death-rate is maintained, but this year the decline is largely attributable to a material reduction in deaths from influenza.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the steady decline in infant mortality in the Administrative County during recent years has been maintained, the figure this year being 86 deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births compared with 90 the previous year. This decline is brought about by a very material improvement in the urban figures, which more than counterbalances an increase in the rural rate, the urban mortality this year being 88, compared with 96 the previous year, and the rural 82, compared with 72 the previous year. Having regard to this steady decline in recent years, one is justified in concluding that it is largely attributable to recent special efforts in the direction of the conserving of infant life.

SPECIAL ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES.

Small Pox.—It is satisfactory to be able to state that no deaths have occurred from this disease during the year, making the sixteenth year in succession without a death.

Measles.—In the Administrative County, 126 deaths occurred from measles, as compared with 72 in 1919, equal to a rate per 1,000 of the population of 0·18, as against 0·17. Of these deaths, 96 occurred in the urban districts, or 0·19 per 1,000, and 30 in the rural districts, producing a rate of 0·14 per thousand.

In the following table mean figures are given for six quinquennial periods, and figures for the past two years :—

MEASLES.	5 years. 1889-1893.	5 years. 1894-1898.	5 years. 1899-1903.	5 years. 1904-1908.	5 years. 1909-1913.	5 years 1914-1918.	1919	1920
Urban	No. of Deaths 195	239	188	211	268	188	60	96
	Rate per 1000 0·50	0·58	0·42	0·41	0·54	0·41	0·12	0·19
Rural	No. of Deaths 66	69	40	39	30	37	12	30
	Rate per 1000 0·29	0·30	0·17	0·19	0·14	0·18	0·06	0·14

Scarlet Fever.—In the Administrative County, 23 deaths occurred from scarlet fever, as compared with 6 in 1919, equal to a rate per 1,000 of the population of 0·03, as compared with 0·01 in 1919. Of these deaths, 11 occurred in the urban districts, or 0·02 per 1,000, and 12 in the rural districts, producing a rate of 0·05 per 1,000. In the following table mean figures are given for six quinquennial periods, and figures for the past two years:—

SCARLET FEVER.	5 years. 1889-1893.	5 years. 1894-1898.	5 years. 1899-1903.	5 years. 1904-1908.	5 years. 1909-1913.	5 years 1914-1918	1919	1920
Urban No. of Deaths	76	95	87	56	43	31	5	11
	0·19	0·23	0·19	0·11	0·08	0·06	0·01	0·02
Rural No. of Deaths	39	37	36	16	11	8	1	12
	0·17	0·16	0·15	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·00	0·05

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—

In the Administrative County, 92 deaths occurred from diphtheria and membranous croup, as compared with 77 in 1919, equal to a rate per 1,000 of the population of 0·13, as against 0·11. Of these deaths, 60 occurred in the urban districts, or 0·12 per 1,000, and 32 in the rural districts, producing a rate of 0·15 per 1,000. In the following table mean figures are given for six quinquennial periods, and figures for the past two years:—

DIPHTHERIA.	5 years. 1889-1893.	5 years. 1894-1898.	5 years. 1899-1903.	5 years. 1904-1908.	5 years. 1909-1913.	5 years 1914-1918	1919	1920
Urban No. of Deaths	16	79	91	84	56	85	52	60
	0·04	0·19	0·20	0·16	0·11	0·18	0·11	0·12
Rural No. of Deaths	20	52	72	28	26	34	25	32
	0·09	0·23	0·31	0·14	0·12	0·17	0·12	0·15

Whooping Cough.—In the Administrative County 135 deaths occurred from whooping cough, as compared with 85 in 1919, equal to a rate per 1,000 of the population of 19, as against 0·12. Of these deaths, 91 occurred in urban districts, or 0·18 per 1,000, and 44 in rural districts, producing a rate of 0·21 per 1,000. In the following table mean figures are given for six quinquennial periods, and figures for the past two years :

WHOOPING COUGH	5 years. 1889-1893.	5 years. 1894-1898.	5 years. 1899-1903.	5 years. 1904-1908.	5 years 1909-1913.	5 years 1914-1918	1919	1920
Urban	No. of deaths.	182	172	152	175	132	126	66
	Rate per 1000	0·47	0·42	0·34	0·34	0·27	0·27	0·14
Rural	No. of deaths	52	54	44	42	40	30	19
	Rate per 1000	0·22	0·24	0·19	0·20	0·19	0·15	0·09

Enteric Fever.—This disease, which must be looked upon as being entirely preventable, caused 9 deaths, compared with 6 in 1919, equal to a rate per 1,000 of the population of 0·01 in both cases. Of these, 7 occurred in urban districts or 0·01 per 1,000, and 2 in rural districts producing a rate of 0·01 per 1,000. In the following table mean figures are given for six quinquennial periods, and figures for the two past years :—

ENTERIC FEVER.	5 years. 1889-1893.	5 years. 1894-1898.	5 years. 1899-1903.	5 years. 1904-1908.	5 years 1909-1913.	5 years 1914-1918	1919	1920
Urban	No. of deaths	59	84	71	49	24	12	2
	Rate per 1000	0·15	0·20	0·16	0·09	0·05	0·02	0·00
Rural	No. of deaths	29	19	22	6	9	4	4
	Rate per 1000	0·12	0·08	0·09	0·03	0·04	0·02	0·02

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Until lately it has been the practice to record the diarrhoea death-rate on the basis of general population, but the Registrar-General has now taken as a basis the number of deaths from this disease

among infants under two years per 1,000 births registered during the year. As it is only among infants that deaths from diarrhoea are significant from a health point of view, this new method of utilizing the figures available will, as time goes on and comparative records are extended, afford a more valuable index as to the efficacy of the preventive measures in operation.

The following are the mean rates for urban and rural areas in the Administrative County on the new basis of calculation :—Urban, 8·3; and rural, 6·3; compared with 9·2 and 5·0 respectively the previous year. The rates for individual areas are set forth in the detail tables at the end of this Report.

Tuberculosis.—Since February 1st, 1913, tuberculosis (both pulmonary and other forms), which had been partially notifiable previously, became universally notifiable.

In the following table figures are given showing the number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners, medical officers of institutions, and school medical inspectors during the twelve months, sub-divided as regards sex, age periods, and locality of disease.

Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912,
 AND PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS (No. 2), 1918.

Summary of Notifications during the period of twelve months from 4th Jan., 1920, to 1st Jan., 1921.

Primary Notifications by Practitioners and Medical Officers of Institutions.												Primary Notifications by School Medical Inspectors.						
Age periods	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.		
	to														
Pulmonary Males	1	10	24	19	32	46	63	57	30	6	3	291	—	1	2	3
,, Females	—	7	17	27	34	41	46	31	14	5	2	224	—	1	1	2
Non-pulm. Males	6	14	10	10	3	4	4	—	3	—	—	54	2	2	—	4
,, Females	10	13	12	9	3	3	4	2	—	1	—	57	1	5	1	7

It is interesting to note that fewer notifications have been received this year than in 1919, and that the numbers have declined each year since notification became general, as will be seen by the following figures :—

1913—1,722	1915—1,233	1917—873	1919—699
1914—1,399	1916—1,048	1918—856	1920—642

No doubt, the diminishing figures are explained by a surmise I made six years ago that the early figures would be higher than those of the succeeding few years, because they, naturally, would include a considerable number of cases of long standing.

TABLES.

le showing Population, Number of Persons per Acre, Birth and Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN.

Deaths occurring during the year 1920, classified according to Diseases and Localities, together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN.

DISTRICT.	Births.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths under 1 year.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Group.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculosis.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Neoplasis and Brighet's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition.	Congenital Deformity and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Other Diseases.	Other Deformed Diseases.	Violent Deaths, Injuries and Diseases of unknown origin.		
Ambleside	80	37	7	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	4	..	3	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Audley	417	164	32	1	..	5	..	..	1	9	3	8	12	1	2	15	12	8	2	1	11	7	..	61	..	..	..	..
Biddulph	227	74	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilston	935	468	116	..	..	13	1	18	1	17	1	24	1	7	2	22	52	83	7	9	5	1	1	10	1	4	42	11
Brierley Hill....	390	194	42	..	..	5	..	18	..	4	..	1	11	..	3	14	16	36	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brownhills	592	219	55	..	..	1	..	7	5	11	..	..	11	..	..	19	2	..	14	27	15	3	4	2	..	..	..	..
Cannock	984	367	86	1	..	15	..	9	1	19	3	3	26	2	3	42	25	28	7	6	1	..	..	2	1	3	41	12
Coseley	797	327	79	..	..	1	..	5	..	15	3	14	4	3	3	17	1	1	37	31	67	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Darlaston	585	237	43	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	23	1	4	23	..	6	20	27	31	5	7	1	2	..	..	..	..
Heath Town....	364	130	36	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	13	1	3	11	1	2	10	9	11	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidsgrave	265	102	22	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	13	..	2	20	1	..	25	19	11	1	4	1
Leek	431	205	42	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	13	..	2	17	..	..	17	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lichfield	194	93	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	594	255	53	1	..	6	..	1	2	..	1	..	25	3	8	22	..	..	24	12	27	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
Perry Barr....	77	37	8	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarry Bank...	233	106	25	4	14	..	7	1	1	4	6	13	10

URBAN—continued.

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths under 1 year.										Deaths under 1 year.																		
		Enteric Fever.					Smallpox.					Measles.					Scarlet Fever.					Whooping Cough.								
Births.																														
Rowley Regis..	1208	525	111	..	5	2	11	6	52	2	24	3	8	27	4	2	40	45	55	5	16	2	4..	15	4	131	1			
Rugeley	129	50	11	..	..	..	5	..	1..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	1	..	2..	15	..	..		
Sedgley	498	225	45	1	..	2	..	3	2	25	..	12	..	6	4..	..	25	24	1	3	..	22	5	1	53	..		
Short Heath....	151	59	14	..	..	..	5	..	6..	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallthorne ...	430	165	31	..	..	3	4	1	1	3	2	12	3	2	14	..	2	17	15	17	2	4	..	..	..	..
Stafford	622	296	41	..	..	..	1	10	4..	30	4	5	25	2	1	..	26	22	14	7	1	2	1	7	2	2	17
Stone.....	154	70	11	..	..	1	..	..	1..	6	1	3	10	..	..	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth	216	111	21	..	..	..	..	..	2..	6	1	4	11	..	3	13	13	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tettenhall	117	61	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3..	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tipton.....	1149	493	100	2	..	2	1	6	4	40..	..	15	4	5	27	2	4	24	36	90	5	16	3	3..	7..	1				
Uttoxeter	142	67	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4..	..	2	5	1	..	11	6	9	1	..	1	..	4..
Wednesbury...	982	434	100	1	..	21	1	1	6	15..	..	32	6	11	23	..	10	27	47	44	5	11	1	5..	5	1	3			
Wednesday ..	204	78	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	6	..	2	9	8	6	3	1	..	..	..	
Willenhall....	574	251	39	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	13..	..	12	2	2	27	3	..	15	28	34	4	5	1	2	1	..
Wolstanton ..	826	342	62	..	..	6	1	5	11	4..	19	3	3	22	..	6	37	36	18	4	7	..	1	..	15	4	4	
Totals.....	14567	6242	1279	7	..	96	11	91	60	27211	371	49	99	465	25	55	520	573	687	80	122	31	28	3	12820	37	515	198	391629	20

RURAL.

DISTRICT.	Population at all ages.	Zymotic mortality.																	
		Per 1000 of population.				Per 1000 Births.				Per 1000 Deaths.									
Census 1911.	Estimated to middle of 1920	Mean area per person in acres.	Birth-rate per 1000 of population.	General mortality per 1000 of population.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs). ac.	Per 1000 Births.	Malaria.	Tuberculosis and other Menigitis Diseases.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Bronchitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Malnutrition and premature birth.
Blare Heath ...	2287	2182	6.2	26.5	11.9	120	..	..	0.46	..	0.91	0.46	0.46	..	..	..	..	2.29	
Cannock,	19786	19979	2.6	28.6	11.5	99	..	0.10	0.45	0.20	..	3.5	0.60	0.05	1.10	0.70	0.90	0.15	
Cheadle,	26706	26614	2.0	25.8	12.1	93	..	0.22	0.18	0.11	0.26	4.3	0.60	0.18	0.67	1.01	0.60	0.11	
Gnosall,	4765	4596	6.2	26.1	12.8	58	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	0.21	1.96	0.65	1.08	..	..	0.15
Kingswinford, ...	20803	21969	0.2	30.1	14.8	113	..	0.04	..	0.09	0.18	..	12.1	0.73	0.32	0.73	2.23	0.32	0.13
Leek,	15487	15680	4.4	24.0	10.7	87	..	0.12	..	0.06	0.25	..	10.6	0.51	0.12	0.95	0.57	0.76	0.25
Lichfield,	28718	*30188	2.3	24.6	9.5	73	..	0.06	0.10	0.33	0.13	..	3.7	0.33	0.06	1.16	1.02	0.53	0.10
Mayfield,	3915	3842	6.4	21.8	9.6	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.04	..	1.04	..	0.26	..	0.10
Newcastle,	6410	6004	3.3	27.1	11.1	92	..	0.16	..	0.16	..	..	12.2	0.66	..	0.83	1.66	0.50	0.16
Seisdon,	15074	16325	2.6	23.5	10.9	54	..	0.06	0.06	..	0.06	..	5.2	0.61	0.36	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.12
Shifnal, ... (Staffs. por.)	798	882	6.1	17.0	20.4	200	..	..	1.13	..	..	..	0.11	0.34	0.68	0.34	0.22	0.11	..
Stafford,	8468	8790	6.2	24.2	11.2	61	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.80	1.13	1.13	..
Stoke-on-Trent	4774	4961	0.6	31.6	13.5	51	..	0.20	..	0.14	..	..	2.7	0.64	0.07	1.07	0.50	0.21	0.07
Stone,	14387	13925	4.8	26.2	11.2	49	..	0.14	..	0.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.36
Tamworth, ... (Staffs. por.)	5113	5909	3.6	25.0	11.5	67	..	..	0.34	..	..	..	0.84	0.50	1.35	1.86	0.67	0.50	..
Tutbury,	9087	8350	3.1	23.7	10.5	75	..	0.24	..	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	0.60	0.24	0.84	0.60	0.48	..
Uttoxeter,	8152	7290	6.5	24.0	13.5	57	..	0.13	0.27	0.13	0.13	..	0.96	0.55	1.64	0.82	0.27	0.41	..
Walsall,	10991	12646	0.9	29.4	13.1	96	..	0.63	0.16	0.71	0.23	..	24.1	0.31	0.23	0.79	0.87	1.26	0.23
Totals and Averages ...	205721	†210132	2.9	26.1	11.7	82	..	0.14	0.05	0.21	0.15	0.01	6.3	0.56	0.21	0.96	0.92	0.81	0.16
																		0.19	0.84

* The birth-rate for Lichfield R.D. is calculated on an estimated population of 32,309.
+ The mean birth-rate in the rural districts is calculated on an estimated population of 212,253.

RURAL—continued.

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year 1920, and the Attack-Rates per 1000 of the population.

URBAN.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1920.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever Cases.	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases.	Polio-myelitis Cases.
Ambleside	3190	..	2	0·63	..	..	..	1	0·31	..
Audley	15057	..	11	0·73	46	3·06	1	0·07	5	0·33
Biddulph	7977	..	10	1·25	1	0·13	..	1	0·13	..
Bilston	27323	..	31	1·13	10	0·37	..	1	0·44	..
Brierley Hill	12890	..	20	1·55	7	0·54	..	..	3	0·23
Brownhills	18671	..	26	1·39	54	2·89	1	0·05	..	..
Cannock	34743	..	27	0·78	62	1·78	1	0·03	3	0·37
Coseley	23600	..	25	1·06	3	0·13	2	0·08	..	1
Darlaston	17885	..	78	4·36	4	0·22	..	..	12	0·51
Heath Town	11115	..	47	4·23	2	0·18	..	..	2	0·18
Kidsgrave	9357	..	11	1·18	11	1·18	..	1	0·06	3
Leek	17013	..	56	3·29	20	1·18	..	..	..	..
Lichfield	9561	..	15	1·57	4	0·42	..	..	1	0·10
Newcastle	20529	..	10	0·49	28	1·36	2	0·10	1	0·19
Perry Barr.	2316	..	3	1·30	2	0·86	..	..	1	0·43
Quarry Bank	7904	..	5	0·63	9	1·14	1	0·13	..	..

URBAN—continued.

District.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1920.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever Cases.	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases.	Polio-myelitis Cases.	
Rowley Regis.	38214	..	136	3·56	29	0·76	..	5	0·13	23	0·60
Rugeley	4933	..	9	1·82	..	..	..	..	3	0·61	..
Sedgley	16607	..	18	1·08	14	0·84	1	0·06	6	0·36	..
Short Heath	4438	..	8	1·80	..	..	..	..	1	0·23	..
Smallthorne	14153	..	35	2·47	21	1·48	..	1	0·07	8	0·57
Stafford	27762	..	35	1·26	92	3·31	1	0·04	3	0·11	13
Stone	5164	..	9	1·74	8	1·55	..	..	..	2	0·39
Tamworth	7820	..	15	1·92	4	0·51	..	..	..	9	1·15
Tettenhall	5512	..	5	0·91	3	0·54	..	3	0·54	2	0·36
Tipton	33852	..	109	3·22	9	0·27	3	0·09	1	0·03	21
Uttexeter	5066	..	14	2·76	1	0·20	..	..	..	1	0·20
Wednesbury	31537	..	63	2·00	16	0·51	1	0·03	2	0·06	29
Wednesfield	6732	..	3	0·45	5	0·74	..	..	..	4	0·59
Willenhall	20054	..	12	0·60	1	0·05	..	1	0·05	5	0·25
Wolstanton	30447	..	43	1·41	59	1·94	2	0·07	6	0·20	11

RURAL.

DISTRICT	Estimated Population in the middle of 1920.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever Cases.	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases.	Polio-myelitis Cases.
Blore Heath ...	2182	..	2	0·92	1	0·46	..	..	..	..
Cannock.....	19979	..	11	0·55	20	1·00	..	..	7	0·35
Cheadle	26614	..	105	3·95	75	2·82	2	0·08	3	0·11
Gnosall	4596	..	2	0·44	2	0·44	..	..	..	..
Kingswinford...	21969	..	19	0·86	9	0·41	..	..	..	..
Leek	15680	..	29	1·85	21	1·34	..	1	0·06	5
Lichfield	30188	..	43	1·42	72	2·39	1	0·03	2	0·07
Mayfield.....	3842	..	2	0·52	1	0·26	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	6004	..	6	1·00	6	1·00	..	..	2	0·33
Seisdon	16325	..	27	1·65	12	0·74	2	0·12	3	0·18
Shifnal	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Staffs. por.)	8790	..	6	0·68	5	0·57	..	1	0·11	..
Stafford	4961	..	6	1·21	10	2·02	..	..	1	0·20
Stone.....	13925	..	42	3·02	21	1·51	..	..	1	0·14
Tamworth	5909	..	13	2·29	20	3·38	..	1	0·17	5
(Staffs. por.)	8350	..	12	1·44	5	0·60	1	0·12	..	0·85
Tutbury	7290	..	21	2·83	12	1·65	4	0·55	..	1
Uttoxeter	12646	..	53	4·19	16	1·27	1	0·08	4	0·32

Community and Infant Welfare.

ers relating to the work during the year ending 31st December, 1920

legitimate.

† Districts or parts

f districts worked by emergency nurses.

duty ill from February to end of year.

of Walsall R

of Willenhall U.

of Willenhall U.

on of Leek R.

of Tamworth R.

of Cheadle R.

